

THE DAILY JOURNAL

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1889.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth St.
P. S. HEATH, Correspondent.NEW YORK OFFICE—204 Temple Court,
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Telephone Calls.

Business Office, 228 Editorial Rooms, 242

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, without Sunday.....\$12.00
One year, with Sunday.....14.00
Six months, without Sunday.....7.00
Six months, with Sunday.....8.00
Three months, without Sunday.....3.50
Three months, with Sunday.....4.00
One month, without Sunday.....1.00
One month, with Sunday.....1.25

Reduced Rates to Clubs.

Subscriptions with any of our numerous agents, or
sent direct to the publisher, will be made at
special rates.

THE JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Can be found at the following places:
LONDON—American Exchange in Europe, 400
Strand.

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 3 Boulevard
des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Giles House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. F. Kemble, 275 Lancaster
avenue.

CHICAGO—Palmer House.

CINCINNATI—J. P. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Downing, northwest corner
Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot
and Southern Hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Higgs House and Ebbitts
House.

They should be called Indiana school-
book wreckers.

AND Warden Murdock, of the northern
prison, is in the school-book ring,
too. Well, well!

We are beginning to get at the true
inwardness of the school-book bill. It
was intended to pave the way for a big
job.

As an educational monstrosity, the Indiana
School-book Company beats the
double-headed babies in Tipton county
out of sight.

The syndicate of Indiana school-book
wreckers have not found a discarded
grammar yet to put in their list. Per-
haps ex-Marshall Hawkins will write one.

Two leading members of the Hawkins
school-book syndicate live in Fort
Wayne. The Indianapolis Sentinel has
interesting connections in Fort Wayne.
Ah!

The so-called series of Indiana Readers
which the Hawkins-Bell-Fleming
syndicate kindly offer to furnish the
State are the discarded Bancroft readers
with a new cover.

Of course, the Indianapolis Sentinel
will stand in with the non-partisan
school-book ring, which has its head-
quarters in Fort Wayne, and is trying to
get its hindquarters into the State
Treasury.

WHAT a good Democratic scheme it
would be to let ex-Senator Bell, ex-
Treasurer Fleming, ex-Marshall Hawkins
and Warden Murdock manipulate the
school-book system of Indiana and un-
load a lot of discarded and obsolete pub-
lications on the State.

The public will take notice that the
list of advertised letters for this city, as
printed in the Sentinel, has decreased
one-half since Postmaster Wallace came
into office. There is no better criterion
of an efficient postal service than the
size of the advertised letter list.

The recent decision of our Supreme
Court holding that a license to sell
liquor is not a contract but a police
regulation, is of general interest and
likely to become a leading case. In
order that its exact purport may be
understood the decision is printed in
full in another column.

YESTERDAY the Sentinel printed a
long article full of able statistics to
prove that the protective system is ruin-
ing the country, and in another column
printed a dispatch from Chattanooga
showing that during the last three
months 1,021 new industries have been
established in the South, against 600 in
the previous quarter, and that 1,711 new
enterprises were begun during the first
six months of 1889, against 1,200 for
the corresponding period of the previous
year. Comment seems to be unneces-
sary.

It seems inevitable that the iron-mills
of Pennsylvania and Ohio must, at a
near day, pass through the strike-lock-
out experience. Under the protection
which the tariff has afforded, according
to the Charleston News and Courier, the
Southern mills are running day and
night, and making money, while the
Pennsylvania and Ohio mills, cut off
from the Southern market, are barely
making expenses, and hardly that. Un-
less the difficulty can be adjusted, other-
wise a strike or a lockout must soon
interpose, to the damage of all, to end at
last in the adjustment of wages to the
demand for the products. Labor in the
South is much cheaper than like labor
in the North. It will not always be so,
however.

If State Statistician Peelle wishes to
investigate the Clay county strike, there
is nothing to hinder him from doing so.
It might result in the acquisition of val-
uable information, and the Journal re-
grets that he has abandoned his pur-
pose. We fail to see what connection
the controversy as to the appointing
power, or Mr. Peelle's title to office, has
to do with it. The State Auditor cannot
undertake to decide that controversy in
favor of Mr. Peelle or against him, and he
would have no right to advance money
to Mr. Peelle for that or any other pur-
pose, even if there were no dispute as to
the title of the office. And for that mat-
ter, the investigation can wait till after
the controversy in regard to the ap-
pointing power is settled. All the Statistician
is entitled to do is to collect facts
and statistics, and that can be done one
time as well as another.

For the rest, we remark that the con-
troversy as to the appointing power is a
constitutional, not a partisan one. It
raises questions of great importance to
the people. They were not raised any

too soon, and Governor Hovey deserves
credit, instead of censure, for raising
them. Many of the best lawyers in the
State think he is right on every point he
has made. He is fighting the battle of
the Constitution and the people.

GOING TO THE DEVIL AT DOUBLE QUICK.

That is the plain English of it, but the
New York World calls it "descending to
Avernum more rapidly than ever." Poli-
ticians and papers of the Democratic
school have suddenly taken a spasm of
virtue, and they have been descending
on the dangers to the Republic from the
use of money in elections. There was no
harm in this when Tilden furnished a
million to buy electors with, having
failed to buy the election, and no great
danger was seen when the President
himself, last year, gave his check for
\$10,000, and members of his Cabinet gave
many times more; but the Republicans,
having succeeded on the merits of their
men and their issues, it has become in-
cumbent on the managers of the party
to account for the success otherwise,
while amending their issues and selecting
their new leaders, and nothing bobbed up
that promised as well as a tirade against
wealth and wealthy men, and for a
while this seemed to be paying dirt, and
there was a prospect of arraying the
whole family of impecunious ones on
the side of the Democracy. Everybody
knows that many of the wealthiest men
in the Nation are Democrats, and that
none are more unscrupulous in the use
of money at elections. Democratic poli-
ticians and papers wished to conceal
this fact, at least until their tirade
against "concentrated wealth" had be-
gun to do its work; but in the midst of
their success the national committee,
knowing the necessity of having a few
millions at easy command in the off
years, and not having the fear of papers
and politicians before their eyes, elected
Calvin S. Brice chairman—a man whom
the New York World fitsly calls "a Wall-
street speculator, a millionaire, a manip-
ulator of corporate affairs, a railroad
jobber, and a typical representative of
everything to which the Democratic
party is opposed." This is more than
the World can endure in silence, hence
it says, "Our descent to Avernum will be
more rapid than ever." That means, as
before said, going at double quick.

POSTOFFICE BUILDINGS.

A dispatch in the Journal yesterday
called attention to the trouble and em-
barrassment experienced by the govern-
ment in connection with the renting and
leasing of postoffices. The trouble is
chronic and perpetual. It grows out of
the antiquated practice of renting post-
offices instead of owning them. In the
early days of the government, when the
number of postoffices was comparatively
small and the service limited, this might
do, but with nearly 60,000 postoffices and
a service covering the continent, it is a
poor system. One can readily see how
much labor, time and trouble are in-
volved in looking after thousands of
leases and rental accounts, many of
which have to be renewed or changed
every year. It keeps several persons in
the Postoffice Department constantly
busy, and takes a great deal of the time
of the postoffice inspectors. It is poor
economy and poor business manage-
ment.

The true policy for the government is
to own its own postoffice building in ev-
ery town of a certain size or business.
There would be a large saving in pur-
chasing sites and erecting permanent
buildings in all towns where the busi-
ness would justify it. The argument
of economy and business sense is not
the only one in favor of this plan. A
great government should always make
permanent improvements when it can
afford it. The time for a government to
spend money is when it has it, and if the
money is judiciously expended, govern-
ment can do no wiser thing than to spend it.
It is time for this government to begin to
plan and build for the future, and one
of the ways is to make permanent im-
provements. A good, solid stone postoffice
building in every town of two or three
thousand population in the United States
would be one of the best investments
the government could make. The
building itself would be a visible and
ever-present emblem of national au-
thority and power, and the flag floating
above it would be an object lesson of
patriotism and loyalty. The Journal
would be glad to see a thousand new
postoffice buildings commenced during
President Harrison's administration.

LIQUOR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,
last Friday, handed down its decision in
the case appealed by the Prospect Brew-
ing Company of Philadelphia. It com-
mands the license court to issue license
to the company, and, of course, to all
brewers and bottlers. The decision
creates the most intense excitement in
Pennsylvania. The law under which
brewers are licensed is different from
the Brooks law, under which so many
licenses have been rejected. While the
license court assumed to apply some of
the principles of the Brooks law to the
brewery law, the Supreme Court seems to
have leaned so far toward the saloon
interest that it is gravely assumed by
some that, under the rulings of this Su-
preme Court, the Brooks law has been
so emasculated that it is probable that
no more licenses will be refused under
it, and that the whole question will be
adjusted, coming first, of course,
before the people at the election. At
this distance only one thing seems
certain—nobody is satisfied with the
present status of the liquor question
in that State. When the Brooks law
was pending in the Legislature, it was
opposed by both the Prohibitionists and
the saloonists, and was championed by
the middle men. During the late can-
vass its local success in closing so many
saloons was urged against prohibition,
which, it was assumed, could not do so
well, owing to its probable non-enforce-
ment, and the closing of the breweries
was claimed as one of its triumphs.
Now the breweries are to be licensed;
this disconcerts the anti-saloon men who
voted against prohibition, hoping the
Brooks law would close them, and now

the saloon men, who were mum as to the
Brooks law a month ago, are demanding
its unconditional repeal, while the third-
party Prohibitionists are largely uniting
with Dr. Kynett's League, which already
numbers more than 50,000. Things look
badly mixed, and it may turn out that
the saloon's Bull Run victory, on the
18th ult., will prove a Bull Run for the
other side, for the Union forces never
began to fight until after their Bull Run
defeat. We shall see.

A NEW SCHOOL-BOOK RING.

The State Board of Education yester-
day held a second meeting to open bids
under the new school-book law, and, as
before, there was no bid from any re-
sponsible house or publisher. After
spending \$900 in advertising for bids,
and making an extraordinary extension
of time, the board has not been able to
get a single bid from any responsible
person for furnishing text-books at the
prices and under the conditions fixed by
the law.

The only bid submitted, if it is entitled
to that name, was from a company com-
posed of Indiana politicians and capital-
ists, calling itself the Indiana School-
book Company. It seems to have been
organized by ex-Marshall Hawkins,
and embraces ex-Senator Bell, ex-
Treasurer Fleming, Warden Murdock
and others. This syndicate has got hold
of some old copyrights published in St. Louis, which it
proposes to patch out with some dis-
carded books picked up elsewhere, and
under the disguise of new covers and
new names, parade as an Indiana series.
They submitted a bid to furnish these
books, and filed at the same time a state-
ment of their merits, prepared by the
St. Louis firm. It is probable the books
can be furnished at the prices fixed
by the law, because most of them are
practically worthless as text-books;
but the Journal has reason to believe
that the so-called company expects to
get an increase of prices from the next
Legislature. In view of all the facts
and circumstances, their proposition
ought not to receive any serious consid-
eration from the board. It gives a worse
coloring to the school-book law than
the worst predictions made last winter.
If it should be accepted, the entire
school-book business of the State
would immediately be plunged in poli-
tics, and by the time the next Legisla-
ture meets we should have the most
corrupt lobby ever known in the State.

CONCERNING WATER-WORKS.

It is altogether probable that new or
additional water-works will be one of
the necessities of Indianapolis in the
not distant future. The present system
is hardly adequate to present wants, and
will not meet those of the future. The
water is fairly good, but the supply, as
well as the quality, is entirely dependent
on the condition of White river. The
water-works of the future should draw
from a larger and better supply, and
they should be owned by the city.

The water-works question is one of
the most important connected with
municipal government. Few persons
are aware or stop to think of the im-
mense amount of capital thus invested
and of the enormous interests it repre-
sents. There are about seventeen hun-
dred cities and towns in the United
States which have water-works, repre-
senting a total cost of \$435,000,000. This
is nearly one-tenth as much as is in-
vested in railways. The New England
States, which lead the rest of the coun-
try in this, as in many other respects,
have nearly one-quarter as much invest-
ed in water-works as in railroads. The
State of Rhode Island has nearly twice
as much in the former as in the latter.
The miles of water mains in New Eng-
land are very nearly equal to the miles
of railways. In Massachusetts seventy-
eight out of 133 water-works are owned
by the people. This proportion does
not hold in any other State, and it shows
Massachusetts' leadership in public en-
terprise. In the New England and Mid-
dle States the reservoir and stand-pipe
system generally prevails, while the
Holly and other kindred systems pre-
dominate in the West. The Middle
States, including New York, New Jer-
sey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Mary-
land, have \$159,522,364 invested in water-
works. Out of 287 works in those States
119 are owned by the city or town. The
five States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan,
Illinois and Wisconsin have 393 works,
costing \$60,460,428. Of these Indiana
has 43, costing \$5,657,309. The propor-
tion of water-works owned by cities and
towns is much less in the Western
States than in the New England and
Middle, and the proportion in Indiana
is less than in Ohio, Michigan or Illinois.
Indianapolis is, with two exceptions
(San Francisco and New Orleans), the
largest city on the continent which has
trusted to private enterprise for its
water supply.

OUR INTERIOR COURTS.

The paper in yesterday's Journal from
the pen of W. W. Thornton, of
Crawfordsville, deserves more than a
passing notice. No department of our
government more needs to be Ameri-
canized than our inferior court system.
They are the relics of the worst features
of British jurisprudence, and are entire-
ly out of harmony with American ideas
as they are now entertained. There is
no place now for the system of practice
before a justice of the peace. What-
ever might have been said in favor of
justices of the peace as judicial officers
fifty or a hundred years ago, nothing
can be said now. Mr. Thornton does
not draw on imagination when he speaks
of the so-called trials before justices as
being mere mockeries. Not one jury in
a dozen, such as are chosen to try cases
in this city before justices, will render a
verdict so as to jeopardize their fees,
and more than once the decisions of
the court itself have not been above
suspicion that the fees have had an
influence in determining the decision.
The time has passed, also, for one or
more justices of the peace in every
township. They promote petty litiga-
tion much more than they contribute to
justice, if in no other way than that
they breed the lowest class of petti-
foggers, who live by stirring up strife
among neighbors. In almost every vil-

lage of a hundred inhabitants is some
shyster—generally two—who makes a
living in this way, not one of whom has
any knowledge of law beyond what is
necessary to prosecute or defend before a
country "squire."

Mr. Thornton has gone well into the
merits of the case, and has presented it
thoroughly. We wish to add only that
the best thought of the best men may
profitably be turned to this subject, so
that if we ever have a Legislature in In-
diana that can rise above the meager
demagoguery this question may be thor-
oughly considered. No man is better
qualified than Mr. Thornton for block-
ing out a system and preparing a bill
for the next Legislature, and we speak
the mind of many when we say that he
ought to do it.

It is a good comment on partisan politics
that a teacher like Principal Burt, of the
Indiana Deaf and Dumb Institution, should
be offered and accept the position of su-
perintendent of the West Pennsylvania In-
stitution, while our home institution goes
a begging for a superintendent, and in the
last ten years has been in charge of
men whose knowledge of this sort of
education is extremely limited. The head
of a State educational institution should
have both natural and acquired fit-
ness, and doubly so when in charge of those
unfortunates whose avenues to knowledge
have been curtailed, as with the blind and
deaf. Principal Burt had every qualifica-
tion—twenty years a teacher and ten years
principal of the school he now leaves
to superintend a similar school in Pen-
sylvania. But while he has been ten
years the responsible head of the school,
he has been in the position of a
buffer standing between incompetent
superintendents and educational disaster.
The school has done fairly well, but not
by the ability and sagacity of its nominal
superintendents. What the board of
trustees will do for a superintendent cap-
able of managing the school in the absence
of the man who, ten years ago, should have
been its head, remains to be seen.

HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEWEY, in his recent
address before the law school at Yale Col-
lege, concluded his remarks on labor and
rest as follows:

Lord Coleridge, while on his visit to Yale,
asked me where he could find in this country
the village common in England, where old
lawyers, sixty years of age and upward, who
had made their money in the law, retired
from practice, could spend the remainder of
their lives in the congenial company of well-
educated neighbors, with no other occupa-
tion than the cultivation of a garden, and the
mild excitement of the wheel and the golf
club. He had no such law. Few of them
had accumulated that amount of capital, and
few of them were still rising young men, as
the bar. Our curse as a nation is the prevalence
of false standards of success. It encourages
gambling, leads to breaches of trust, and is
the daily cause of the flight of the cashier with
the deposits of the bank, and of the attorney
and executor with the funds of the estate. In-
dependent income sufficient for the maintenance
of a comfortable home is success. After that, it
is a question of degree.

There is a great deal of truth in this
view, but it is a truth that finds little sym-
pathy or recognition among Americans.
Our favorite way of enjoying life is to end
it by overwork.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer gives a graphic
account of the dedication of a new Cath-
olic church in Camp Washington. Among
the contributions were 150 kegs of beer,
which the members of the church sold in
the school-house at lunch time—or were
selling when the police entered and arrest-
ed six and took them in the patrol wagon
to Cumminsville, where they gave bond.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE sale of Cardinal Gibbons' "Faith of
Our Fathers" has reached 100,000 copies. It
is safe to say that no work of a Catholic
author published in America ever had such
a circulation.

DURING the last century there have been
twenty-seven cases of insanity in the Ba-
varian royal family. The present King is
lunatic, and several of his relatives have
been insane for the same disease.

CHAUNCEY M. DEWEY last week did
the first newspaper work of his life for which
he received payment. It was an editorial
on "The Fourth of July" for Frank Leslie's
Weekly, and Mr. Dewey was paid \$100 for it.

The poet Whittier has doubled his an-
nual subscription to the Hampton (Va.) In-
stitute. This he does to emphasize his con-
fidence in the management, which has been
the subject of considerable adverse criticism of late.

AN account of Mr. Gladstone's ancestors
has been compiled by Mr. J. Stewart. The
family, it appears, settled in Biggar, Lan-
arkshire, about 1688. In 1728 the head of
the family was a farmer and maltman.
His descendants have included several min-
isters and elders.

THERE are only five women living, whose
husbands were Presidents of the United
States, namely, Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Polk, Mrs.
Grant, Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Cleveland;
while only two ex-presidents are alive—
Rutherford H. Hayes and Grover Cleve-
land. Thus the links that unite us to past
history are constantly wearing out and
being replaced by fresh ones.

THACKERAY wrote a sequel to "Ivanhoe,"
wherein some of the romantic halo which
Scott threw about the chief personages of
that tale was dissipated. A similar idea
has been followed by a Western author,
who purports to write a play to be named
"Big Lord Fauntleroy" in order to show
what a generally undesirable person the
little boy Fauntleroy really was.

DR. NICHOLAS SEXN, born bred and edu-
cated in Wisconsin, is reported to have
recently successfully performed in Milwaukee
an operation precisely similar to that which
failed in the case of Emperor Frederick of
Germany. "It is the pride of Wisconsin
that it has a surgeon who not only can suc-
cessfully compete with the best, but lead,
as surgeons as Mackenzie, Bergmann, Vir-
chow, Bilroth, Gross and Agnew."

On the occasion of her son Albert's mar-
riage, Madame Menier, the widow of the
famous French chocolate manufacturer, in-
vited her three sons to dinner. When
about to sit down to the table, she said: "I
am so glad to have you all three around
me to-day, for you know how much I love
you; pray be seated." When the young
men had sat down they each discovered un-
der their napkins a check for a million
francs.

GEN. W. S. ROSECRANS, Register of the
United States Treasury, has a peculiar one-
sided expression of face which has a history
to it. Few people know that General Rose-
crans was the first man who ever refined
petroleum. He experimented with it forty
years ago. People said he was a fool, but
he went on with his experiments. Present-
ly, and to the surprise of all, he found that
petroleum blew up and burned his face in a
serious way. He has suffered from that in-
jury ever since.

MR. HOWELLS, the novelist, says: "I re-
member very distinctly the first story I at-
tempted to write. I got along very well
until I wanted to draw it to a close, and in
my efforts to do so I got into a most horri-
ble condition of affairs. Returning to a
story I had told, it was for only a few
hours, I find it exceedingly difficult to re-
sume work. So many new ideas will have
come to me during the interim that it is
impossible to know for some time what to
do with the material. With me, at the
best, composition is slow and laborious."

The man whom Jennie Chamberlain is
going to marry, according to the World,
will be very rich some day, though he is
believed to have an income of nearly \$50-

000 a year now. The match has been largely
brought about by Mrs. Naylor-Leyland,
who is very fond of her prospective daugh-
ter-in-law. When Miss Chamberlain mar-
ries she will be relieved of the annoy-
ance of seeing her name constantly in the
newspapers spelled as it is in the para-
graphs, and as her father spells it, instead of
Chamberlayne, as she likes to spell it.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

THE world will read the truth, whenever
a wise prophet wields the pen or brush, bet-
ter fiction that reeks with human beings at eb-
b tide, portrayed by mediocre men and in-
experienced and untrained young women, is
going to find a ready sale except from the
average reader of to-day—Washington Post.

WHEN it will have been discovered that
the posing of one's birthplace in a political
campaign is not in request, neither political
headquarters, and that nothing of campaign
employment or the promise of office-getting
is to be had thereby, the professional for-
eigners' occupation will be gone.—Chicago
Times.

OUR international policy must be one
based upon the material rights of man and
the political rights of States. It must be
framed, consistently urged, and persistently
maintained. First of all, a navy is
necessary, and its construction deserves
encouragement of Congress, whatever
political party may be in power.—Philadel-
phia Times.

THE belief that the government of this
country is becoming more and more "cen-
tralized" and the "money power" more and
more oppressive, and that there is a sort of
offensive and defensive alliance between
the two, is a figment of the brain. It is a
survival of the old days when govern-
ment meant repression, and when the
capitalist was looked upon as an enemy of
the people.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WE have elements of weakness, but they
are far outnumbered by the sources of
strength. To boast is impossible for a great
nation; but we may congratulate ourselves
that our foundations are so firm, our super-
structure is built with such political skill
that it will not be necessary to talk of de-
fence for at least a thousand years yet.
Dyspepsia may think otherwise, but that is
the conclusion of common sense.—New York
Herald.

THE result of restricting the number
of apprentices has been to shut out the
sons of American workmen for the bene-
fit of foreign workmen. Owing to this
restriction many sons of skilled mechanics
have had to remain common laborers, and
the places they might have taken have
been occupied by foreigners who came here
because there were not Americans enough
to supply the demand for skilled labor.
—Louisville Commercial.

THE falling off in the numbers of small
manufacturers and traders is a fact as
lamentable as it is evident. The right of
every man to better his condition is in-
alienable, and it is always the duty of the
state to protect that right. It is not
instructing injury upon another. The
trust system works against this inherent
right. It adds to the wealth of a few with-
out adding in anything like due proportion
to the national revenues or to national
prosperity.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

When labor does its part, and capital its
part, each fully, ungrudgingly and with
an eye to the good of the community, the
reward comes in magnificent profits, de-
lightful homes, bright and willing faces,
and healthy, intelligent children to swell
the ranks of the laboring army. The man
who makes the life of labor more com-
fortable and desirable, gets the best
workers and the largest results. When the
laborer of the Nation has learned these
lessons, no corporation will have place for
a manager, who cannot rightly answer the
question, "Am I my brother's keeper?"
—New York Tribune.

THE SEIZURE OF THE OZEMA.

How Captain Kellogg Compelled the Haytiens
to Release a Captive American Vessel.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Captain Rockwell,
the commander of the Clyde steamer
Ozema, called at the office of the Clyde
line this morning at 9 o'clock and reported
the arrival of his vessel. In an interview
he is reported to have given the following
account of his experience with the Haytian
gun-boats: The Ozema left this city on June
2, bound for Gonaves, Hayti. She carried
a cargo of provisions, but no arms or am-
munition of any kind. On the morning of
June 9, when the Ozema was about thirty-
two miles from Gonaves, three Haytian
gun-boats were discovered rapidly ap-
proaching. Captain Rockwell, not wishing
to be delayed by any of the whims to
which the Haytian war vessels are con-
stantly subjecting American vessels, piled
on steam and forged ahead as fast as he
could. The gun-boats soon made out to be
some of Legitime's ships. They were
the Defense, the Marselles and the Tou-
saint L'Ouverture. The Ozema had not
gone far when suddenly from the long gun
behind the Defense came a fast and a
cannon-ball whizzed across the bow of
the Ozema. That settled matters, and
Captain Rockwell hove to. The Defense
soon alongside and a conversation was
opened. It was pulled alongside the Ozema
and the first officer clambered up the side.
The captain of the Defense wants you to
come aboard his vessel at once," said the
officer.

"Tell your captain," answered Captain
Rockwell, "that if he wants to see me he
can send me on board my ship. I will not
be delayed by any of the whims to which
the Haytian war vessels are constantly
subjecting American vessels, piled on
steam and forged ahead as fast as he
could. The gun-boats soon made out to be
some of Legitime's ships. They were
the Defense, the Marselles and the Tou-
saint L'Ouverture. The Ozema had not
gone far when suddenly from the long gun
behind the Defense came a fast and a
cannon-ball whizzed across the bow of
the Ozema. That settled matters, and
Captain Rockwell hove to. The Defense
soon alongside and a conversation was
opened. It was pulled alongside the Ozema
and the first officer clambered up the side.
The captain of the Defense wants you to
come aboard his vessel at once," said the
officer.

"Tell your captain," answered Captain
Rockwell, "that if he wants to see me he
can send me on board my ship. I will not
be delayed by any of the whims to which
the Haytian war vessels are constantly
subjecting American vessels, piled on
steam and forged ahead as fast as he
could. The gun-boats soon made out to be
some of Legitime's ships. They were
the Defense, the Marselles and the Tou-
saint L'Ouverture. The Ozema had not
gone far when suddenly from the long gun
behind the Defense came a fast and a
cannon-ball whizzed across the bow of
the Ozema. That settled matters, and
Captain Rockwell hove to. The Defense
soon alongside and a conversation was
opened. It was pulled alongside the Ozema
and the first officer clambered up the side.
The captain of the Defense wants you to
come aboard his vessel at once," said the
officer.

"We are very sorry that this happened,"
he said, all smiles and very polite. "But,
of course, it could not be prevented. The
port of Gonaves is blockaded and the ves-
sel cannot pass."
There is no use of all this palavering,"
said the captain of the United States man-
of-war. "The ship has got to be released at
once. You have no right to detain her, and
I want you to distinctly understand that as
long as I am here you cannot interfere with
American ships."

More arguing took place on the part of
the Haytiens, but their smiles had disap-
peared. Captain Kellogg then said: "I
will give you until 3 o'clock, and if the ship
is not released by that time, I will come in
and take her by force. It will be 10
o'clock A. M. The haughty captain by this
time had his dander up, and his anger was
increased when one of the officials said:
"Well, we will release her, but she cannot
go to Gonaves." "By — she will go to
Gonaves, and she will go to-night, and I
am going to take her, too." This settled
matters, and the Haytiens withdrew.

Captains Kellogg and Rockwell went to
their respective vessels. About noon a
formal release was sent by Legitime Min-
ister to the Haytiens, and the serious and
weighty anchor, hoisted the American flag